

ARRESTS END PLOT TO SPOIL NAVAL DINNER

Mayor's Entertainment for Visiting Germans at Waldorf Guarded by Police, Who Break Up Picket.

SUE CITY, MRS. STOKES SAYS

"Rush 'Em, Boys!" Inspector Lahey Shouts When Demonstration Is Attempted as Guests Arrive, and Waiters Swell Jail by 100.

Some plans fail, as Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes said last night, and those of the international hotel workers' union are not exempt from the number. The city of New York will stand suit for being concerned in their failure yesterday evening, according to the same Mrs. Stokes.

The union's plans to disturb Mayor Gaynor's dinner for the officers of the German fleet at the Waldorf last night were so complete that Joseph Elster, general organizer, wanted to say late in the afternoon that the hotel was not in a position to serve it. But when the strikers gathered around the hostelry for the execution of the plans they were met by a cordon of bluecoats which happened to be impenetrable.

Efforts to find a way through landed about one hundred former hotel employees behind the bars of the West 30th street station. All evening a pair of automobile patrols made regular trips from the Waldorf to the station house, carrying an average of fifteen passengers a trip, besides several patrolmen to prevent them from getting out too quickly. Those that could not be accommodated in the wagons were marched down, two by two, an officer's hand at the collar of each.

"We are going to sue the city for these baseless and unwarranted arrests," announced Mrs. Stokes at the union's headquarters, in West 44th street, when the news reached her. "Our boys were picketing peacefully, as they had a perfect right to do, and these wholesale arrests are nothing more or less than an outrage."

"Yet we are not surprised. This is the result of class government. If this strike had happened in Schenectady under the Socialist government this would not have occurred. Why, when the employers asked for deputy sheriffs there at the time of the General Electric strike the Mayor appointed strikers."

Mrs. Stokes was asked whether she did not think it would have disgraced the country to have a dinner to the German navy spoiled by a strike.

Rose Pastor Stokes Talks.

"You ask me that," was her answer, "and I ask you whether it is not more of a disgrace to lock thirty men up overnight against their wills to decorate the banquet hall for that dinner?"

Ever since the union called out thirteen places last Monday evening and got responses from three its representatives have been talking about what was going to happen last night. No clew could be gained to the dire fate that was to descend upon the hotel men in general, and George C. Boldt in particular, but there was no doubt that something of an exceptionally startling nature was being cooked up. Confidence in the success of the outcome oozed from every pore of the union leaders.

Just what the plans were probably never will be known to the general public. They didn't even get a chance to assume definite shape yesterday. Toward 4 in the afternoon the crowds grew denser, and a number of strikers began to distribute triangular cards announcing: "We are hotel workers. We are on strike here."

Several strikers who failed to move on with sufficient celerity were gathered in during the afternoon, but it was not until about 7:30 that the first general clean-up came. Inspector Lahey, of the district, was on the spot with fourteen of his own personal staff. Lieutenant Becker commanded sixteen of his "strong arm" men and Captain John O'Brien, of Traffic Squad C, had ten of his subordinates on duty. The reserves of the West 30th street station, under their captain, Samuel A. McIlroy, brought the total number of men up to seventy, forty of them in uniform.

Police Stop Demonstration.

Just as the stream of arriving guests was at its height a group of some two hundred strikers gathered in front of the building and started a parade, cheering and brandishing the strike tags. The inspector ordered them to disperse. They neglected to obey the order.

"Rush 'em, boys!" said he.

Before five minutes had passed, forty were on the way to the station house, in two automobile patrols.

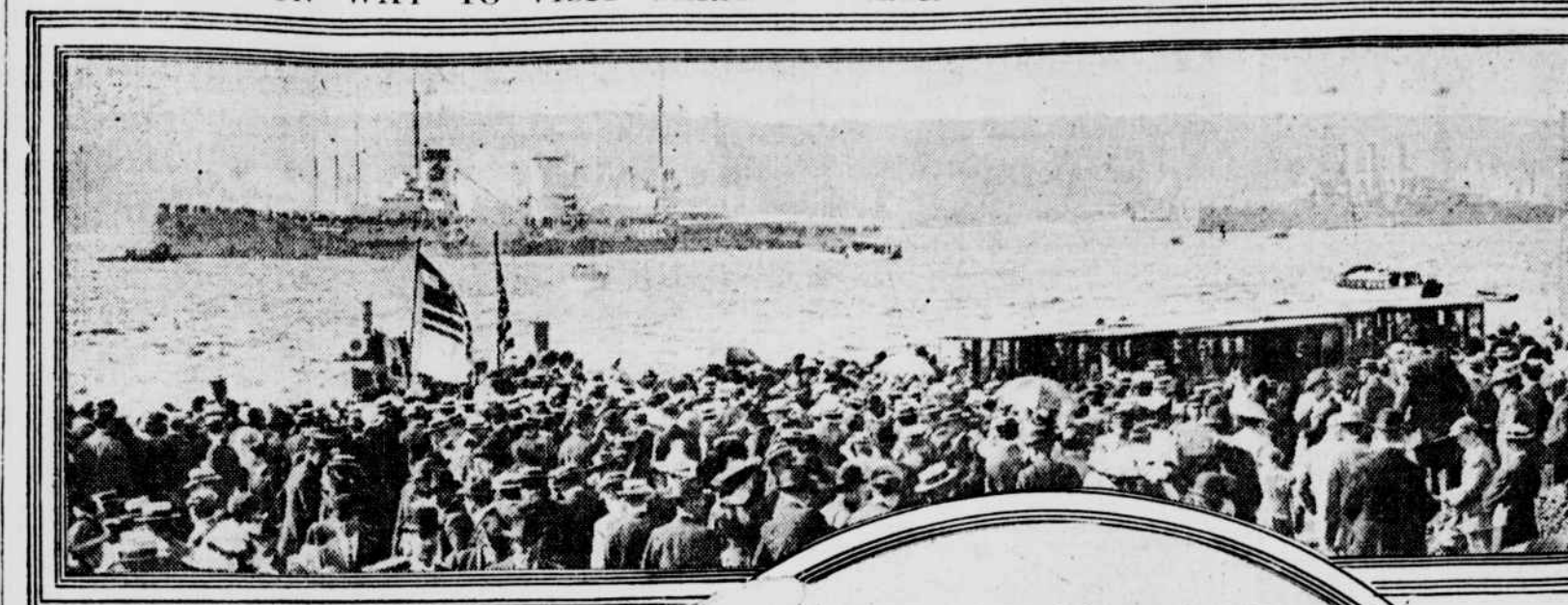
That was the beginning. About every fifteen minutes for the next two hours the strikers persisted in gathering in groups at various points along West 34th street, from Fifth avenue to Astor Court. At the same intervals Inspector Lahey's officers charged them, chased them for a block or two, hustled them into the waiting wagon or escorted them to the station.

From there they were taken in bunches to the night court on charges of disorderly conduct, annoying pedestrians, obstructing traffic and distributing handbills without a permit. Patrol wagons had to be borrowed from four precincts to transport them.

The waiters' union sent a telegram to Governor Dix late last night denouncing the action of the police. Demands for an investigation of the affair will be sent to-day to Washington and to Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Waldo.

DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE
Fights the Blood. A delicious beverage.
H.T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 133 Fulton St., N.Y.
—Adv.

THROGS ON WAY TO VISIT GERMAN WARSHIPS ANCHORED IN NORTH RIVER



U. S. MAY MEDIATE TO END THE WAR IN CUBA

Sending of Wood, Stimson or Crowder as Peace Envoy Likely to Avoid Intervention.

ISLAND'S FINANCES WEAK

Heavy Obligations May Cause "Fiscal Interference"—President Taft Sure of Right to Act.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 10.—Mediation as a means of restoring peace between the warring factions in Cuba is being considered by the government of the United States, and there is a probability that efforts will be directed to this end with the purpose of avoiding military intervention.

The Secretary of War, Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, and Brigadier General Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, have been mentioned as possible mediators. The precedent on which the sending of Secretary Stimson would be based was established when President Taft was sent on the peace mission by President Roosevelt.

The feeling is growing stronger, however, that General Wood, ex-Governor of the island, who was one of the most popular American officials in Cuba, will be chosen. General Crowder has had extensive experience in the island and took an important part in making the laws of the republic.

While the War and Navy departments are making warlike preparations, the prospects of intervention are said to be remote. Mediation will be attempted before there is any military occupation of the island. There is a feeling that the settlement of the dispute by mediation would be far more satisfactory than intervention.

The Secretary of State reiterated today the declaration that "the United States is not contemplating intervention in Cuba, but hopes and believes the Cuban government will by prompt and active measures be able to suppress the insurrection." He added that the sending of the cruiser Washington and the battleship Rhode Island to Havana was not for the purpose of intervention, but solely to provide refuge for Americans. Their presence is regarded as diminishing the likelihood of intervention.

Finances in Cuba are a cause of great concern, and may cause "fiscal intervention" at least. The drain on the treasury is aggravating the financial situation, which was bad when the rebellion broke out. The government owes large amounts to various concerns, including contractors who made extensive improvements in Havana, and there is a tendency to press the claims.

No credence is given to the rumor that officials of the Gomez government were instrumental in inciting the negro insurrection to cloud the financial entanglement and to extend credit. It is understood that the total amount of Cuba's foreign indebtedness exceeds \$65,000,000.

Notwithstanding the objection made by Senator Bacon and others to the employment of the army and navy to restore order in Cuba without specific direction from Congress, the President is quite clear in his own mind of his perfect right to do this, and, after a careful study of the precedents established in the last period of intervention it has been decided to continue the policy already initiated of using the marines to guard American properties in Cuba and also to utilize the army if necessary.

The first division of the Atlantic fleet, which left Annapolis to-day for Cape Cod, was to-night ordered by the Navy Department to await further instructions at Hampton Roads. The Massachusetts, the Utah, the North Dakota, the Florida and the Delaware comprise the division which may be ordered to Cuba.

House Hears Cuban Envoy.

Bringing a message of salutation from the Cuban Congress, Señor Orestes Ferrera, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, to-day addressed the American House of Representatives and had an enthusiastic reception. He declared the present revolution was actually under control, that it was characterized by the majority of the negroes on the island, and characterized as pure anarchy.

Señor Ferrera, in a statement regarding conditions in Cuba, declared to-night that the present movement was practically under control, that it was characterized by the majority of the negroes on the island, and characterized as pure anarchy.

(Continued on fourth page, fourth column.)

To Boston; to Maine; to the Maritime Provinces; to nearly all the points down East. Through tickets All-the-way-by-Water. Metropolitan Line. See adv.



MAYOR GAYNOR BOARDING THE MOLTKE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

GERMAN ADMIRAL AND MAYOR EXCHANGE VISITS

City Leaves Nothing Undone to Show Kaiser's Sea Fighters They Are Welcome.

THROGS BOARD WARSHIPS

Boatload of Women at Side of Moltke Rescued from Drowning by Prince Henry XXXVII.

The city of New York, through Mayor Gaynor, extended its official welcome to the German navy as represented by their crack ship, the Moltke, and Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz yesterday. On Sunday, with the arrival of the German fleet of three vessels, official visits of representatives of the Mayor and other officials began, but the personal visit of the rear admiral in command to the City Hall and the return visit of the Mayor to the Moltke were reserved for yesterday.

Official calls at the German consulate, the headquarters of the Department of the East on Governor's Island and the Brooklyn navy yard, completed the round of Admiral Paschwitz and his party, and the afternoon was occupied with the return visits of the officials of those places aboard the Moltke.

Unofficially citizens of high and low degree welcomed the visiting Germans from early morning until late at night, testifying to the warmth of the welcome in methods varying from personal visits to the German ships to the more intimate one of entertaining friends from the Moltke at restaurants and theatres.

Apart from the exchange of official visits the main feature of the city's welcome was the dinner at the Waldorf, given by the city to the German admiral and his officers and the American admiral and his officers detailed to escort the Moltke and her sister ships, the Bremen and the Stettin.

Compelled to Halt Ship Visits.

The popularity of the visiting Germans was evidenced by the tremendous crowds that were to be seen along Riverside Drive and through the park wherever so much as a glimpse of the squat battleships could be had. So many people wanted to go aboard the Moltke that before the middle of the afternoon her officers were compelled to send word ashore that they could not accommodate any more, and the Dock Department officials ordered the owners of public launches to announce to all that they could not put visitors aboard the German flagship.

Later in the day it was announced that the public would be welcome aboard the Moltke to-day, but that because of the necessity of coaling on Wednesday preparatory to her departure on Thursday, it would probably be impossible to allow visitors after to-day.

In spite of his own broad hint that he was nothing more than "one of the lieutenants" of the German navy and the similarly pointed intimation that even his title was not without numerous counterparts in his own country, Prince

(Continued on third page, third column.)

HALF SEAS OVER

By Wilbur D. Nesbit

A delightful romance of the sea by a well known humorist. Ideal reading for a June day. See the next Sunday Magazine of

The New York Tribune

HALO OF MARTYRDOM IS NOT FOR MRS. PANKHURST

Promises to Remain Politically Quiescent in Order to Gain Better Treatment.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 10.—The government announced to-day that it had relinquished the policy of severity to the suffrage leaders. Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, said in the House of Commons that on the advice of the judge who tried Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pettick Lawrence, and on their undertaking not to incite to illegal acts, he had advised that they be placed in the first division. He added, however, that the advice was limited to this particular case and would not apply in future to all prisoners for political assaults on the police. Each case would be decided on its own merits, but the social status of the accused persons would have no bearing on the matter.

Replying to the Home Secretary's request for an assurance that they would not incite to any illegal acts, the prisoners said they considered it too great a responsibility to continue to control the suffragist movement while in prison, and therefore they would not direct or control any acts whatever, whether legal or illegal.

MAY SEAT "OUTLOOK" MAN

Jersey Taft Delegate Failed to File Expense Account.

Harold J. Howland, one of Colonel Roosevelt's associates on the "Outlook" staff, may go to Chicago as a Roosevelt delegate from New Jersey, because Edmund B. Osborne, who was elected as a delegate from the 10th District, failed to file the financial statement which the law calls for. By not filing this statement Mr. Osborne forfeited his seat.

Mr. Howland was chosen as an alternate in the district, and the Roosevelt supporters assert that he is entitled to Mr. Osborne's place. It is possible, however, that the Taft men may claim the place.

The corrupt practices act is obscure on the question of who is qualified to serve as a delegate, and some of the Taft men assert that it is the intent of the law that the candidate defeated is entitled to the place thus forfeited.

MORSE COMING TO NEW YORK.

Bath, Me., June 10.—Charles W. Morse, who has been spending the week at his old home here, left to-night for New York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morse and their son Harry.

When you go to the country take a bottle Angostura Bitters, world famous tonic.—Adv.

BANKERS NOT BANDITTI, MR. VANDERLIP WRITES

By Indirection Member of Clearing House Denies It Forced the Oriental to Close.

CRITICISES MR. UNTERMYER

Attitude of Having Testimony Conform to Preconceived Assumptions Keeps Witnesses Away, He Avers.

"The Clearing House is not a group of banditti," wrote Frank A. Vanderlip in a letter he sent last night to Representative A. P. Pujo, chairman of the Congressional committee investigating the "money trust," in reply to an epistolary challenge for certain "anonymous bankers" to deny as witnesses the testimony that the Clearing House forced the Oriental Bank to close.

The letter inviting Clearing House bankers to take the stand was penned by Samuel Untermyer, of counsel for the inquiry committee. Mr. Vanderlip, who is chairman of the Clearing House committee, touches on the lawyer's conduct of the inquiry by a reference to "the bad effect produced by innuendoes," and declares the history of the Clearing House is one of helpfulness and conservation in all times.

Members of the Clearing House, Mr. Vanderlip wrote, had not volunteered to aid the Pujo committee because of an impression that its disposition was to limit the evidence to a preconceived assumption.

By indirection Mr. Vanderlip denies that responsibility in the Oriental Bank failure reposed in the Clearing House. His letter to Mr. Pujo follows:

My Dear Mr. Pujo: There has been addressed to me by one of the counsel of your committee an open letter, in which I am told that you have instructed your counsel to inform me as chairman of the Clearing House committee that you will be pleased to hear any member of the Clearing House committee at your session Tuesday morning. The letter is signed by one of the counsel for your committee, but, for obvious reasons, I make reply to you as the responsible head of the government inquiry.

Why Bankers Hesitate.

In my opinion, the reason that responsible gentlemen connected with the Clearing House do not volunteer to appear before your committee is due to an impression that thus far the disposition of the committee, as reflected in the attitude of its counsel, has been not so much to ascertain the actual facts as to limit the evidence as to support, if possible, a preconceived assumption. Gentlemen hesitate to place themselves in such a position as examinations of this character entail, much as they might like to be of service to a committee of the House of Representatives making a legitimate inquiry into conditions in legislative considerations.

Take, for example, the sensational statement, which has been given wide publicity, that the profits of the New York banks on the collection of country checks reached \$2,000,000 per annum. This statement, of course, emanates not from a witness, but from your counsel, which I can hardly believe would form part of a court report in making a legitimate inquiry into conditions in legislative considerations.

As a matter of fact, instead of New York banks making a profit of \$2,000,000

(Continued on fourth page, sixth column.)

ROOSEVELT BOOMERS GET A BODY BLOW

Colonel's Own Supporters in the National Committee Declare Mr. Taft Entitled to Delegates-at-Large from Indiana.

DISTRICT DELEGATES ALSO HIS

Decision of Hoosier State Contests Leaves the Colonel's Leaders Sick at Heart and, with No Chance to Compain of Steam Roller Methods, They Talk of Trying to Stampede the Convention.

CANDIDATES AT CHICAGO

Their Standing as Affected by the National Committee's Action to Date.

States.	Taft	Roosevelt	Undecided	Total
Alabama	22	2	—	24
Alaska	2	—	—	2
Arizona	6	—	—	6
Arkansas	18	—	—	18
California	—	26	—	26
Colorado	12	—	—	12
Connecticut	14	—	—	14
Delaware	6	—	—	6
Dist. of Col.	2	—	—	2
Florida	12	—	—	12
Georgia	28	—	—	28
Hawaii	2	6	—	8
Idaho	20	10	—	30
Illinois	2	56	—	58
Indiana	16	—	—	16
Iowa	2	18	—	20
Kansas	23	3	—	26
Kentucky	4	16	—	20
Louisiana	—	12	—	12
Maine	—	16	—	16
Maryland	22	14	—	36
Massachusetts	12	10	8	30
Michigan	—	24	—	24
Minnesota	20	—	—	20
Mississippi	12	24	—	36
Missouri	8	—	—	8
Montana	—	16	—	16
Nebraska	6	—	—	6
Nevada	—	28	—	28
N. Hampshire	5	1	—	6
New Jersey	80	9	1	90
New Mexico	—	23	1	24
New York	14	34	—	48
North Dakota	4	16	—	20
Ohio	7	10	—	17
Oklahoma	—	69	—	69
Oregon	2	—	—	2
Pennsylvania	10	3	4	17
Philippines	11	10	—	21
Porto Rico	21	3	—	24
Rhode Island	1 1/2	8 1/2	30	40
South Dakota	8	—	—	8
Tennessee	6	2	—	8
Texas	24	—	14	38
Utah	—	16	—	16
Vermont	—	16	—	16
Virginia	—	26	—	26
Washington	6	—	—	6
West Virginia	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—
Totals	486 1/2	469 1/2	74	1,026

*La Follette has 10 votes from North Dakota and 26 from Wisconsin. Cummins has 10 votes from Iowa.

BREAKS UP HOME AT 76

Old Man Must Pay \$1,500 to Husband, Jury Decides.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Baltimore, June 10.—Deciding that Eugene H. Brown, a travelling salesman, aged seventy-six, had alienated the affections of Mrs. Margaret Willie, aged thirty-six, from her husband, Isaac W. Willie, a jury in Common Pleas Court to-day returned a verdict against Brown of \$1,500.

Brown is married and has grown children and grandchildren. Willie testified that Brown gained the affection of his wife on visits to amusement places. Brown declared he had known Mrs. Willie since she was a child. He said that when her father died, in 1890, he promised her he would exercise a supervising care over her.

USED LEGS TO ADVERTISE

Fraternity Girls Each Wore One Black and One White Stocking.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Atlantic City, June 10.—Several pretty girls, members of the graduating class of the high school, caused a ripple of excitement this morning by appearing in classes with one leg covered with a black silk stocking, while the other was covered with white. It was done to advertise a minstrel show to be given by their fraternity.

Professor Miller, principal, directed the girls to go into an adjoining classroom in company with one of the women teachers, and there they had to change about until each pair of legs was garbed in colors that matched.

After the changes were made Superintendent Boyer made an inspection to be convinced that the proper "swaps" had been made.

MISS WIDENER SOON TO WED

Fitz Eugene Dixon Obtains License to Marry Heires.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, June 10.—Fitz Eugene Dixon, son of T. Henry Dixon, a member of the banking firm of Ervin & Co., this afternoon obtained a marriage license to wed Miss Eleanor Elkins Widener, daughter of Mrs. George D. Widener, of Elkins Park. Mr. Dixon personally applied for the license, giving his age as twenty-four and his fiancée's as twenty-one.

The ceremony, owing to the recent death of Miss Widener's father, George D. Widener, and her brother, Harry Elkins Widener, who were lost on the Titanic, will be a family affair at Lynwood Hall, the home of the Wideners, on Wednesday, June 19.

Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind, that never mist. Spencer's, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

(By a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Chicago, June 10.—The Roosevelt Presidential boomers received a body blow to-day which has left them weak and groggy. One more such and they will take the count.

On motion of Sidney Bieber, a Roosevelt committeeman, with Frank B. Kellogg and Senator Borah both speaking in support of the Bieber motion, the Taft delegates-at-large from Indiana were unanimously declared entitled to their seats, and the contests of ex-Senator Beveridge, ex-Representative Frederick Landis, Edwin M. Lee and Charles M. Campbell were declared invalid and untenable.

Twelve Taft delegates were added to the temporary roll by the national committee to-day, making a total of eighty-four for the President to date, and in all except one instance the vote was practically unanimous. The only roll call was in the case of the 13th Indiana, where the vote stood 36 to 14, three members of the committee having left when the vote was reached, late this afternoon.

Roosevelites are sick at heart to-night and are now talking of raising a much clamor in the convention as to make roll calls impossible and then organizing themselves and declaring to the country that Mr. Roosevelt has been nominated, regardless of the fact that Mr. Taft had a majority, as the only expedient which can save their hero from inevitable defeat.

Another statement from Oyster Bay is expected, as Colonel Roosevelt has insisted that he was himself so strongly committed to the legitimacy of the Indiana delegates that he could not for a moment entertain the thought that they would fail to be seated. Had the Roosevelt contestants been deposed by strict factional votes the Roosevelt leaders would be less discouraged, but with the committee unanimously affirming the legitimacy of the Taft delegates-at-large and speaking in favor of their being seated, and with a Roosevelt member making the motion that they be seated, the Roosevelt leaders are left without a leg to stand on. They can no longer shout "steam roller" with any hope that the country will believe them.

Blow to Beveridge, Too.

Incidentally, the unanimous action of the committee is a crushing blow to ex-Senator Beveridge, who, his friends assert, has all along entertained the hope that as a result of his oratory on the floor of the convention and of an unbreakable deadlock between Taft and Roosevelt he would be the dark horse who would secure the nomination.

"In all these primaries and contests I have stood for absolute honesty and fair play," declared Mr. Roosevelt in a written statement issued from Oyster Bay on May 5, and he added: "Mr. Taft has stood for crooked misrepresentations of the will of the people." He said further in the same statement:

In Kentucky and Indiana, in New York City and elsewhere, Mr. Taft knows well that he stands guilty of the most barefaced frauds. He stands guilty of connivance at and condonation of these frauds, and he stands guilty of encouraging fraud. He deprives all people of their rights to express their will as to who shall be nominated.

Roosevelt supporters have nothing to say when it is pointed out to them that the unanimous decision of the national committee is a complete answer to the charges of their candidate, and that every Roosevelt vote in the committee which was cast for the Taft delegates from Indiana constituted in itself a demonstration of the "raw deal" which has constantly been given to Mr. Taft, and a proof of the reckless injustice of Mr. Roosevelt's charges against the President.

Chicagans also recall that on March 27, in this city, just after the New York primaries, Colonel Roosevelt made a speech at the Auditorium, in which he used these words:

As I have said, such a primary contest is not merely a farce but a criminal farce. What was done in New York is substantially what was done in Indiana and in Colorado. Against all the money, all the patronage, all the efforts of the Keating machine in Indiana, with nothing but the plain people of the state to rely upon, we carried the state convention handsomely, and then, by fraudulent action which can only be called brutal in its utter defiance of decency, nearly two hundred delegates were thrown out and the will of the people reversed.

The men honestly elected, of course, declined to abide by the result and held a separate convention. They would have been derelict in their duty had they not done so, for the Keating-Taft state delegation in Indiana does not represent the people at all, and its actions are in no shape or way representative of or binding on the rank and file of the Republican party in Indiana.

Committee Vote Unanimous.

That the conventions that nominated Mr. Taft did represent the people cannot be more conclusively proved than by the action of the national committee to-day, all of the Roosevelt members voting with the Taft members, except in the single instance of the 13th District.

The Taft delegates placed on the temporary roll by the national committee include the four at large from Indiana and those representing the 1st, 3d, 4th and 13th districts. In the case of the 4th District the contentions of the Roosevelt delegates were so far from tenable that they were withdrawn on the advice of the Roosevelt attorneys.

The committee devoted much time to the contest in the 13th Indiana District